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PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

UNITED STATES HISTORY, PART II

From the Making of the Constitution
to President Wilson's Administration

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THE FREE NATION.

I. The Northwest Territory and the Ordinance of 1787.

The territory lying north of the Ohio was ceded to the United States by Virginia and the other States claiming it. In 1787, this territory was organized as the Northwest Territory, and its government regulated by the Ordinance of 1787. It prohibited slavery in the territory north of the Ohio. By this Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were made free states. It declared that all children of a father who died without a will should inherit the estate, equally. It also declared there should be religious freedom and encouraged education.

II. Confederation of the States.

The same Congress that drew up the Declaration of Independence appointed a committee to draw up some laws which they called the Articles of Confederation. By these laws the country was governed from 1781-1789, but the colonies were loosely united and afraid of giving Congress too much power.

Weakness of the Confederation.

Congress consisted of but one house which represented the states and not the people. The small states with but few inhabitants had just as many votes in Congress as the large states. The government had no President and was a body without a head or executive officer and there was no national judiciary. Congress could make treaties, but could not compel the states to obey them. It could borrow money, but could not guarantee its payment. Each state levied its own taxes, and as some of the states were slow in paying, it often happened that Congress had no money and could pay neither its officers nor men. It could recommend taxation, but could not enforce the collection of taxes. Congress could advise, request and implore, but could not command. In this last respect we see its greatest weakness. In fact, it could *declare everything*, but could *do nothing*.

EVIDENCES OF THE NEED OF A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

I. Treaty With England Not Enforced.

The Americans failed to keep their promise to pay the British merchants, make good confiscated property, and not to persecute the Tories, so England refused to remove her troops from the Western frontier and began attacking our commerce. This shows the need of a new government strong enough to compel the states to obey a treaty when made.

II. Financial Distress Throughout the Country.

Congress had no money with which to pay the troops. The soldiers began to mutiny and it was only through Washington's influence that order was restored. The paper money known as Continental currency was worthless as the government had no gold or silver with which to redeem it.

III. Shays' Rebellion.

The farmers were poor and demanded the use of the paper money issued by Congress. The merchants, realizing it was worthless, refused to accept it as payment of debts. These troubles came to a climax in Massachusetts in Shays' Rebellion where the farmers, headed by Col. Shays, decided to wipe out all debts. Troops were called out to put down the uprising.

IV. Commercial Troubles Among the States.

States, jealous of each other, were constantly quarreling. Each one enacted its own laws of trade, preventing the states from uniting against their common commercial enemy, England.

V. Troubles On the Mississippi.

Spain owned all the land west of the Mississippi and New Orleans and would not allow the American vessels to pass New Orleans. They were willing to make a treaty with the United States but Congress was unable to compel the states to make such a treaty as several states not being benefited took no interest in the matter.

THE CONSTITUTION.

(a) The calling of a convention was suggested at the Annapolis Convention (which met to decide the commercial question), by Alexander Hamilton in 1786.

(b) A convention met in Philadelphia, 1787, and remained in session four months, with Washington as President. Among other prominent members were Madison, Hamilton, Franklin, and Marshall. They found it impossible to revise the Articles of Confederation, so they drew up the present Constitution, which was adopted by the Continental Congress and then by the States in conventions held for that purpose, the ratification of nine states being necessary for its adoption. It went into effect March 4, 1789, but Washington's inauguration was delayed until April 30, 1789.

I. The Constitution Accomplished Certain Important Things—

1. It gave an executive head, the President of the United States.
2. It gave Congress full power of taxation.
3. It gave Congress power to regulate trade, control foreign commerce, and levy duties.
4. It gave equal rights to all citizens in all the states.
5. It gave the Supreme Court of the United States power to decide on the constitutionality of all laws.

II. Compromises.

1. (a) Small states were afraid of being overpowered by large ones—difficulty was overcome by giving them equal representation in the Senate.

(b) In the Continental Congress only the states not the people had been represented. The rights of the people were now provided for in the House of Representatives, and to pacify the large states, representation was to be according to population.

2. (a) In apportioning taxation and representation, five of the negroes were to be counted as equal to three white persons.

3. (a) Commercial questions were to be decided in Congress by majority vote instead of two-thirds vote. (This was a concession to North.)

(b) The slave trade was to continue without interference for twenty years, and after that a tax of \$10 per head was to be paid. (This was a concession to South.)

The three great English Constitutional documents—*Magna Charter*, 1215; *Petition of Rights*, 1628, and *Bill of Rights*, 1689—insuring and guaranteeing certain rights to the people, (trial by jury, no illegal imprisonment, fines fixed by law, taxation by Parliament, no change of laws without consent of Parliament, no soldiers quartered in private houses without consent of owner, freedom of election, freedom of speech) greatly influenced the drafting of our own Constitution. The first Ten Amendments of the Constitution are frequently known as the *Bill of Rights*.

NATIONALISM VS. STATE SOVEREIGNTY. (1789-1865.)

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Federalists—Anti-Federalists. (1787-1789.)

The Constitution as framed by the Convention gave rise to serious and bitter debates. One of the questions considered was whether the national government should be supreme, or whether each state should be sovereign. Many feared that if the federal government was supreme it would lead to tyranny. So a strong party, known as the Anti-Federalists, was formed against this view, while the Federalist party earnestly advocated a strong central government. With Washington's inauguration and the adoption

stated dates most important
See Webster's article, School & Home Education
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of the Constitution with its Ten Amendments ("Bill of Rights") guaranteeing further rights and liberties to the people, the Anti-Federalists gave their support to the Constitution and became embodied in a new party known as the Democratic-Republicans.

Federalists. 1787-1817.

1. Supported Constitution and favored increasing power of national government.

2. Loose construction of Constitution.

3. Favored assumption of state debts and in order to meet expenses favored a tariff and United States Bank.

4. Favored Jay Treaty with England, as it averted a possible war.

FRANCE HAD ESTABLISHED A REPUBLIC AND WAR BROKE OUT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

5. Favored England as upholding law and order. Not ready for another war.

6. Opposed War of 1812, because of damage to commerce and shipping of New England States, most of which belonged to Federalists. The successful ending of the war, caused the decline and end of Federal Party.

Leaders—Washington, Hamilton and Adams.

Democratic-Republicans. 1789-1828.

1. Jealous of Congress; favored increasing power of states.

2. Construing Constitution strictly to letter.

3. Opposed assumption of state debts, preferring to have each state pay its own debts. Opposed tariff and Bank.

4. Opposed Jay Treaty as question of impressment and "right of search" were not settled.

5. Favored France for help given us in Revolution.

6. Favored War of 1812.

Leaders—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Randolph.

Democratic-Republicans.

From 1817-1828 known as "The Era of Good Feeling," there was one political party. Monroe was elected almost unanimously by this party.

Dropped name of Republicans and were known as Democrats.

National Republicans. 1828-1836.

1. Favored internal improvements at national expense.

2. Favored high tariff.

3. Favored United States Bank.

4. *Leaders*: Clay, J. Q. Adams.

Jackson removed public deposits from United States Bank. Clay maintained he was exceeding his power. The opposition to high tariff laws by the South finally ended in South Carolina declaring them null and void. In the South were many who did not approve of nullification, but thought the president had no right to call for military force to suppress the uprising; but at the same time they were opposed to the National Republicans. In mutual opposition to Jackson and his measures these two groups were drawn together and became known as "Whigs," upon the ground that Jackson was a tyrant whom they opposed just as the Whigs of earlier times opposed the English king, George III

Democrats. 1828—.

1. Favored internal improvements by states, as government had no constitutional authority to build roads, canals, etc.

2. Opposed high tariff—claimed that taxation was not uniform because they had to pay such a large share of taxes.

3. Opposed United States Bank.

4. *Leaders*: Jackson, Calhoun.

Whigs. 1836-1856.

1. Favored public improvements by national government—high tariff—United States Bank.
2. Opposed the Mexican War.
3. Favored strong central government.
4. *Leaders:* Clay, Webster.

Republicans—1856-

Made up of Whigs, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, Northern Democrats and Know Nothings due to the controversy over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

1. (a) Favored preventing by law the extension of slavery in new territory.

(b) Non-interference where it existed.

2. Opposed State Rights.

In 1896 the Republicans recommended a gold standard, self government as far as possible for the Philippines, while the Democrats favored free silver, and ultimate independence of the Philippines.

Since 1883 to the present the main issue has been tariff question—the Republicans favoring protection and the Democrats advocating a reduction or low tariff.

Republican leaders: Harrison, McKinley, Jas. G. Blaine, Roosevelt, Taft.

Democratic leaders: Cleveland, Bryan, Wilson.

Democrats. 1828.

1. Opposed these measures.
2. Favored Mexican War in order to get more slave territory.
3. Favored State Rights.
4. *Leaders:* Calhoun, Polk, Van Buren.

Democrats—1828-**Northern Democrats Southern Democrats**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Favored non-interference with slavery. | 1. Favored extending slavery by law in new territory. |
|---|---|

2. Favored State Rights.

Other Parties.

1839—Abolitionists—Abolish slavery even at the expense of the Union.

1848—Free Soilers. Made up of Abolitionists, Northern Democrats and Northern Whigs—Favored abolishing Slavery.

1853-1857. Know Nothing—Americans to rule. Immigration of foreigners had become so great as to alarm many. Secret societies were formed to oppose naturalization and their election to political office. Only members of highest degree knew the secrets of these organizations—novices knew nothing, hence the Know Nothing name. This later developed into the American party. It soon gave way to the important question of slavery.

1869—The Prohibition Party favored laws to prevent manufacture and sale of liquor.

1892—Peoples Party or Populists favored government ownership of railway, telegraph and telephone lines; free coinage silver (16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold); establishment of postal savings banks; and prohibition of all alien ownership of land.

1912—Progressive Party with Roosevelt as leader, advocated moderate protective tariff; direct election for President; no conventions. Differences arose with the men of conservative and progressive policies at the Republican Convention of 1912 and the Progressives organized this new party.

GROWTH OF TERRITORY.

In 1789, the United States extended from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River except the country about New Orleans.

1803. (*Jefferson.*)

Louisiana Purchase extended from Mississippi River to the Rockies, not including Oregon and from Canada to Texas. This territory was ceded by France

to Spain in 1763. Spain gave it back to France in 1801. France sold it to the United States in 1803 for \$15,000,000. The territory covered 900,000 square miles of land and the full control of the Mississippi River. States formed from this territory are: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. (See Lewis and Clarke Expedition, p. 25).

1819. (*Monroe.*)

Florida Purchase—At the end of the French and Indian War, 1763, Florida was ceded by Spain to England in exchange for Cuba and the Philippines. In 1783, at the end of the Revolutionary War, England gave Florida back to Spain. The Seminole Indians of Florida, together with runaway negroes from Georgia, caused considerable annoyance and destruction of property in the bordering states. Gen. Jackson, sent by the United States, restored order, but the Spanish, unable to cope with the situation, sold Florida, consisting of 59,268 square miles, to the United States for \$5,000,000. The treaty which concluded the purchase also decided that Texas should be a part of Mexico, and that Spain had no claim to Oregon.

1845. (*Tyler.*)

Texas Annexation—376,133 square miles.

1846. (*Polk.*)

The Oregon Boundary was fixed at the 49th parallel North Latitude by treaty with Great Britain. By this treaty the United States gained 255,000 square miles. States formed from this territory are: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, parts of Wyoming and Montana.

Claims to Oregon.

1. Gray's discovery of the Columbia River.
2. Astor's settlement of Astoria.
3. Whitman explorations and settlement.
4. Treaty negotiating Florida purchase.
5. Lewis and Clarke Expedition.
6. Treaty of 1846—(see above).

1848. (*Polk.*)

By conquests in the Mexican War the *Rio Grande was made the boundary of Texas*. What were known as the **Territories of New Mexico and California**, 547,783 square miles, were received for \$15,000,000 and \$3,000,000 debts due Americans. States formed from this territory are: California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, part of New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado.

1853. (*Fillmore.*)

Gadsden Purchase for \$10,000,000 covered 45,535 square miles. It lies south of Arizona and New Mexico and was bought from Mexico because of an error in surveying for the map, made at the close of the Mexican War.

1867. (*Johnson.*)

The Alaska Purchase—Nearly 600,000 square miles purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. Its gold, fisheries, furs and lumber have made it immensely valuable.

1898. (*McKinley.*)

Hawaii was obtained by annexation. It included 6,740 square miles.

1899. (*McKinley.*)

Porto Rico (3,668 square miles), **Guam**, the **Philippines**, all were obtained by conquest in the Spanish-American War. For the last \$20,000,000 was paid as an indemnity for public buildings and other improvements.

Tutuila and some other small islands of Samoan Group were received by an agreement with England and Germany.

Present area of the United States, including Alaska and the island possessions, is about 3,756,884 square miles; more than four times its original size.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK—INDEPENDENT TREASURY—TARIFF LEGISLATION.

In 1791 (*Washington's administration*), the **First Bank of the United States** was chartered at Philadelphia for twenty years. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, proposed the establishment of the bank with the national government as a shareholder and director (*elastic clause*). He also proposed that the government should pay in full with interest all debts of the Continental Congress, and that the debts of the different States should be assumed and paid by the Federal government. The South objected to this, but it was finally compromised by the North agreeing to the National capital being established on the Potomac River. After 1811 the debt began to decrease. A new charter was refused the United States Bank, and the notes issued by state banks decreased in value.

The war of 1812 added greatly to the public debt, so in 1816 (*Madison*) the **Second United States Bank** was chartered at Philadelphia for twenty years. The Bank was to have branches in different parts of the country, and the public funds were to be deposited in it and its branches. In 1836 the country was out of debt and a large sum of money was on hand, Jackson vetoed the rechartering of the Second United States Bank, because it was un-democratic, there being so many foreign stockholders, and he also feared it might be used for political purposes. He removed the money from its vaults, and this money was deposited in State Banks, whose directors were in harmony with the President, hence these banks were called "Pet Banks." A large amount of money was thrown on an open market causing wild speculation, principally in Western lands and Maine woods. Soon there was not money enough to meet the demand and banks issued bills with no coin to redeem them. New banks were formed without capital, and paper money issued instead of coin; these banks were called "Wild Cat Banks." The government began to refuse to accept these bills in payment for public lands, demanding gold instead. There being no use now for these bills, every one tried to get rid of them; banks failed, lands were offered for sale, no one wishing to buy, and this led to the **Panic of 1837**, one of the worst the country has ever seen.

Independent Treasury.

At the time of the Panic of 1837, President Van Buren was obliged to call a special session of Congress to adopt some plan for obtaining money to pay the running expenses of the government. Congress authorized the treasury department to issue \$10,000,000 in notes. The wisdom of having an independent treasury instead of a number of state banks for the keeping of all public money was now evident.

By 1846 it had been definitely settled to have the national treasury at Washington and sub-treasuries in nine of the principal cities, which should take care of all public money paid the government. Sub-Treasuries are now located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There are (1914) over 7,500 national banks in the United States, in which the government has a right to deposit public money (except that received for duties), as well as in the Treasury. These banks must give security to the United States by depositing government bonds at Washington for all bills they may issue to the extent of one-third of their value or at least \$50,000. The banks must report quarterly to the Comptroller.

The Owen-Glass Currency Bill—1913. To end business panics and resulting hard times by making money pass easily to sections needing it, instead of collecting where not needed. There are to be banks for banks (region banks), twelve in differ-

ent parts of the country. Banks will deposit in these as individuals do in the regular banks. State banks are invited to, but the National banks *must* subscribe to the stock of these banks and make deposits in them. The bank needing money may go to the Regional Bank and deposit its business papers, promissory notes, etc., and receive in return 50 per cent. of their face value in new paper money which is guaranteed not only by the business paper, and local bank, but also by the United States government by a gold reserve of 40 per cent., thus making it perfectly safe. The new system is controlled by a Federal Reserve Board made up of the Secretary of Treasury and six others appointed by the President at a salary of \$12,000 each.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

A *tariff* is a tax laid on foreign goods imported into any country. The money thus obtained is used for the expenses of the government.

A *tariff for revenue* is one whereby it is desired to raise only enough money to meet the expenses of the government.

A protective tariff is duty levied on imported goods for the purpose of encouraging and protecting home manufacturers and industries by preventing to a great extent foreign competition.

Free trade is practically a "tariff for revenue," as it does not take into consideration the protection of home industries.

Internal revenue is the duties placed on home manufactures.

1789. (*Washington.*)

Tariff for Revenue—Levied on imported goods and distilled liquors. It protected industries and also brought money into the country, which was very necessary in order to obtain credit.

1816. (*Madison.*)

Calhoun Tariff—Protective Tariff to help defray expenses of War 1812.

1817. (*Madison.*)

Internal Taxes were taken off and only import duties maintained until 1861.

1824 (*Monroe.*)

1828 (*J. Q. Adams.*)

1832 (*Jackson.*)

Protective Tariffs were passed, which pleased the manufacturers of the North; while the Southern states, particularly South Carolina and Georgia, claimed they were unconstitutional, for taxes were to be levied uniformly. As they were paying the largest share of the duties, they felt that the tariffs were unjust. The taxes were levied uniformly, but these states being agricultural rather than manufacturing states, they were not benefited by the tariff, and hence they objected. When the last one was passed South Carolina declared it to be null and void and should it be enforced she claimed the right to secede from the Union. Jackson ordered out the national troops to prevent secession, but quiet was restored in 1833.

1833. (*Jackson.*)

Clay's Compromise Tariff, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties till 1842 when a rate would be reached which would make a tariff for revenue only.

1846. (*Polk.*)

During this administration it was a *Tariff for Revenue* and *Free Trade* until 1861.

1861. (*Lincoln.*)

The Civil War brought about a *Protective Tariff* to meet expenses of the War. It raised the duties on imported goods, extended the list, and later internal revenues were added.

1883. (*Arthur.*)

During this administration the tariff was revised—slight reductions were made—the debt being reduced and the income being greater than the expenses a surplus was created which was bad for the country.

1890. (*Harrison.*)

During this administration the *McKinley Tariff* was adopted. It was to protect American industries. It reduced the rates on many articles, added many others to the free list, but increased the duty on other articles for purposes of protecting our industries. It provided for reciprocity.

1894. (*Cleveland.*)

The *Wilson-Gorman Tariff or Senate Bill* favored a general reduction and put raw wool on the free list. It taxed incomes exceeding \$4,000, but this last was decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court so it could not be enforced, and the revenues fell below the expenditures.

1897. (*McKinley.*)

Dingley Tariff duties the highest ever known in this country.

War Revenue Act—Internal tax on numerous articles—gradually repealed.

1909. (*Taft.*)

Payne-Aldrich Bill in the main reduced taxes on necessities and increased them on luxuries, though a high duty was maintained on some articles, as wool, cotton, leather; provided for a corporation tax of 1 per cent.; provided a maximum and minimum arrangement whereby the United States would be able to retaliate against nations which unduly discriminated against importations from this country; provided for a tax on foreign-built yachts; established a court of customs appeals; provided for the appointment of a tariff commission; authorized for the issuing of bonds to defray the expenditures on account of the Panama Canal.

1913 (*Wilson.*)

Underwood Bill provided for downward revision and carried out the principle of tariff for revenue. Foodstuffs, sugar, wool, leather, together with other articles of necessity were added to the free list. It also provided for a yearly income tax of 1 per cent. on incomes exceeding \$3,000 for single persons and \$4,000 for married persons and higher rates if the income exceeded \$20,000.

SLAVERY.

1. **Originated** in United States, at Jamestown, 1619.

2. **Early Views of North and South**—At first it was not considered wrong either morally or politically, for the social life of the slave was better, and slaves could be used to develop certain sections, as more work could be obtained from a slave than from a freeman.

3. **After the invention of the Cotton Gin** by Eli Whitney in 1793, cotton became king in the South, and there was a great influx of slaves, while slavery began to disappear in the North because there was so little use to which a slave could be put. By 1820 all the colonies were free north of Maryland; but the negro had no political status either in the North or South.

4. **The Ordinance of 1787**, passed by the Second Continental Congress, prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, making Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin free states; but all runaway slaves were to be returned.

5. **The Convention of 1787** held for the revising of the Articles of Confederation, drew up the Constitution with the following provisions in relation to slavery:

- (a) *Slave Representation*—In apportioning taxation and representation five negroes were to be counted as equaling three white men.
- (b) *Slave Trade*—In the South slave trade was not to be interfered with for twenty years, and after that a tax of \$10 per head.

6. In 1808 slave importation was forbidden in the United States, but it continued to a greater or less extent until the Civil War.

7. **Abolitionists**—Garrison, Philips, Parker and their followers became known as Abolitionists. They believed in abolishing slavery even at the expense of the Union. (*Liberator*—paper.)

8. **The Missouri Compromise of 1820**—*Henry Clay*. The Louisiana Purchase brought up the discussion of slavery. This bill preserved the balance of slave and free states in Congress by admitting Maine as a free and Missouri as a slave state. It also provided for the exclusion of slavery north of 36° 30" except in Missouri.

9. **The Texas Annexation of 1845** increased slave territory.

10. **The Mexican War, 1846-1848**. Cause—Boundary dispute between Texas and Mexico. At the close of the War the United States received Texas and purchased New Mexico and California.

11. **The Wilmot Proviso, 1846**. Early in the Mexican War it was expected that new territory would be acquired. The slave and free states were equal. David Wilmot, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, proposed a bill providing that slavery should be prohibited in territory acquired from Mexico. The bill, though not passed, marked the beginning of the great contest between the North and South.

12. **The Omnibus Bill or Compromise of 1850**.—*Henry Clay*.

(a) *California* should be admitted as a free state.

(b) *New Mexico* and *Utah* should be formed into territories and the question of slavery should be left for the people to decide.

(c) The line of 36° 30" north latitude known as the slavery boundary, did not extend to the Pacific.

(d) There was to be no slave trade in the District of Columbia.

(e) **The Fugitive Slave Law**.—This gave United States Commissioners power to turn over a colored person to anybody who claimed the negro (upon testimony given), as an escaped slave. The negro was not permitted to give testimony and was denied trial by jury. This so enraged the North that many persons joined the party of Abolitionists.

Underground Railroad.—Northern methods of secretly aiding runaway slaves to reach Canada and freedom.

13. **Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854**.—*Stephen Douglas*.

(a) Two territories should be formed from the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30" and therefore according to the Missouri Compromise could not be made slave states; but it also provided that the inhabitants of each state should decide whether they should hold slaves or not. This was known as "Squatter Sovereignty," and virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise.

(b) **The Kansas-Nebraska Trouble**.—The Abolitionists tried to make the states free by sending settlers of their faith; the South did likewise. These settlers were naturally bitterly hostile to each other, and soon came to blows. John Brown and his sons attacked a party of slavery men, and crossed into Missouri and freed a number of slaves and destroyed considerable property.

14. **Dred Scott Decision, 1857**. Scott was a slave taken into free territory and from there into a slave state. At the death of his master he sued for his freedom. The case was first tried in a state court and finally in the Supreme Court. The question to be decided was whether he was a citizen or not, as a slave he could not come before the court. It was decided he was only a slave and therefore had no right to come before the court. The court went on to decide that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, that Congress could not prevent a citizen of the United States from taking with him a slave or any other personal property into any territory of the United States, thus opening all territory of United States unconditionally to slavery. This decision strengthened the Abolition and Republican parties, and caused a division in the Democratic party. (Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.)

15. **John Brown's Raid, 1859.** John Brown started a slave revolt in Virginia. With twenty followers he attacked the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, hoping to make a rallying place for slaves whom he expected to aid in great numbers. The slaves did not come, the arsenal was captured and John Brown taken prisoner and hung. The Abolitionists thought him a great hero, but it aroused the South to a frenzy, as they thought this act significant of the Northern feeling.

16. **State Rights** was the theory that a state could claim the right to secede from the Union; also, that the national government was not superior to the state government.

17. In 1860, **Lincoln, a Republican, was elected President.** Threats of secession had been made by the South if a Republican President not in favor of slavery should be elected. The South felt slavery would thrive better if separated from the North and they believed in upholding the theory of state rights.

18. **Secession of the Southern States.** As soon as Lincoln was elected, the Senators from South Carolina and all office holders in the State under the Federal government resigned. The legislature called a State Convention, and on Dec. 20, 1860, an ordinance of secession was unanimously passed. South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

In February, 1861, a convention of delegates met at Montgomery, Alabama, and framed a government under the name of the *Confederate States of America*. The Constitution adopted was mainly that of the United States except that it provided for slavery and prohibited a protective tariff. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Richmond, Va., the capital. Many United States forts and arsenals were seized, but Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor, and a few others held out. The Carolinas prepared to capture Fort Sumpter.

19. **Civil War.**

(a) *Cause—State Rights.* Secondary Cause—Freeing of slaves.

(b) *Effect of War on Union—Strong national view of Union overthrows Confederate view.* The power of the national government was greatly strengthened.

20. **Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation** took effect January 1, 1863. It was a document which freed all the slaves in the *seceded* states.

21. **Constitution Amended.**

The 13th Amendment—Abolished slavery in United States.

The 14th Amendment—Made a slave a citizen.

The 15th Amendment—Gave the slave the right of suffrage.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

1. Causes.

(a) It was an insurrection to decide whether a state had the right to secede from the Union. Also, whether the state or the national government was supreme.

(b) *Secondary cause*—Freeing of the slaves.

(c) *Immediate cause*—Secessionists captured Fort Sumpter, April 14, 1861. Thus the Confederates began their attack on the Union and war was declared and Southern ports blockaded by order of the national government. Four more states seceded—Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina.

2. Advantages and Disadvantages.

(a) Because the South was acting on the defensive it had the advantage of fighting on its own ground, and so was familiar with the lay of the land and could protect its weak points; but the North could strike at any point and the South must be ready to gather forces quickly and protect any unexpected point of attack.

(b) The Northern base of supplies would be safe from attack, as the South was acting on the defensive.

(c) The South from the first was commanded by three of the ablest generals, Lee, Johnson and Jackson, while the North was constantly changing its commanders.

3. Economic Conditions.

In the North there was much milling and manufacturing, which could produce everything to be used in the war. Farming, fishing, herding, supplied food. They traded with all parts of the world, and so could obtain abundant supplies. They had a greater population from which to draw soldiers.

In the South the conditions were very unfavorable—destitute of manufactures they could only hope to be supplied from abroad. It was agricultural, but instead of food supplies, they raised principally cotton and tobacco.

4. Attitude of Foreign Nations.

The people of Europe stood for the freedom of slaves and sided with the North, but the English government sided with the South. The stoppage of trade caused a cotton famine in England. The South hoped this would induce England to come to her aid. In the beginning England had a large supply of cotton on hand, and by the time it was exhausted it looked as though the North would win, so the manufacturers of the central and northwest of England suffered rather than buy Southern cotton. In 1861, early in the war, the English government recognized the South as a fighting power because the North had blockaded the South. England sent over privateers to prey upon our vessels, but under the Treaty of Washington, 1871, an arbitration tribunal met at Geneva, Switzerland, and decided that England should pay fifteen and a half million dollars for the damage done by the Alabama and other Confederate ships built in Great Britain.

5. The blockade declared by Lincoln was so effective, that cotton could not be shipped abroad without the greatest difficulty; in fact, it was almost impossible.

6. Movements in General and Their Meaning.

(a) To take the Mississippi River and so cut the Confederacy in two, from above by military force under Grant, from below by naval force under Farragut.

(b) To capture the capital of Richmond and the main army of the Confederacy.

(c) *Sherman was to cut out* the heart of the Confederacy with sixty thousand men marching one thousand to a mile, covering an area of sixty miles wide—going from Atlanta to Savannah, and then working round to the rear of Lee and so crushing the Confederate army.

7. The Events of 1861.

At the beginning there was no well defined plan. The advantage was with the North. They gained Missouri and West Virginia and Fort Pickens and Monroe on the coast were secured.

The first battle of Bull Run.—The Confederates under Beauregarde, stationed here, were attacked by Unionists under McDowell. The Confederates were re-enforced, turning the tide of battle so that Unionists were badly defeated July 21, 1861, but it awakened them from the idea of an easy conquest.

Trent Affair.—The South sent two men, Mason and Slidell, to endeavor to obtain help from England. They were on board the English mail steamer, the Trent, but an American commander boarded the boat and seized the men. England became very angry and war might have resulted, but the United States immediately declared that the seizure was made without the knowledge or approval of the government.

8. Events of 1862.

(a) *Opening of the Mississippi River was begun.*

The Unionists, under Grant and Commodore Foote captured Forts Henry and

Donelson. The Confederate line then extended from Chattanooga to Memphis. Grant broke this line in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and the South lost one of her ablest generals, A. S. Johnston. Island No. 10 and Memphis were also taken, the Unionists thus gaining Kentucky and Western Tennessee.

Farragut captured New Orleans and ran up the Mississippi to Port Hudson, so now the Unionists controlled the Mississippi River from the Ohio to Vicksburg, and from its mouth to Port Hudson.

(b) *Attempted invasion of the North.*

McClellan advanced from Fort Monroe up the peninsula between the York and James River intending to capture Richmond. The Confederate forces under Lee prevented this and the Unionists were defeated in the Seven Days' Battle. Lee and Stonewall Jackson defeated Gen. Pope at the second battle of Bull Run. They then attempted to invade the North, Gen. Jackson taking Harper's Ferry. They reached Antietam, where they were overtaken by the Unionists, under McClellan, and given battle Sept. 17, 1862. They were obliged to move back to Virginia, followed by McClellan, but as he moved too slowly, he was succeeded by Burnside, who being defeated at Fredericksburg was succeeded by Hooker. The victory at Antietam saved the Union and the North and Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation to go into effect January 1, 1863.

(c) The Unionists checked the career of the Merrimac and blockaded the Southern coast by means of the Monitors, iron boats invented by Ericson. This affected the whole world in that iron instead of wooden war vessels were henceforth built.

9. Events of 1863.

(a) The Unionists, under Gen. Grant, completed the opening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. A few days later Port Hudson surrendered, and the Western Confederate States were cut off from the Eastern.

(b) Battle of Chickamauga inflicted a great loss on the Confederates, but the Unionists retreated to Chattanooga and gained the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In the battle of Chattanooga, four famous generals took part, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, and defeated the Confederates, thereby gaining Arkansas, Tennessee, and a large portion of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

(c) In the Battle of Chancellorsville the North under Hooker was defeated with great loss by Lee and Stonewall Jackson, but the latter lost his life. The Union command was given to Meade. This defeat led to the *Second Invasion* of the North. The Confederates under Lee entered Pennsylvania, but at the *Battle of Gettysburg*, which proved the turning point of war, they were driven out with great loss. (Memorize Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.)

10. Events of 1864.

(a) Grant and Sherman agreed on a *Hammering Campaign*, the former to attack Lee at Richmond and the latter to march against J. E. Johnston and push his way to the sea from Atlanta.

(b) General Grant was held at bay before Richmond by the Confederates under General Lee, in a terrible series of battles known as the Battles of the Wilderness.

(c) The Unionists under General Thomas destroyed Hood's army at Nashville.

(d) *Sherman's March to the Sea*. General Sherman left Atlanta with sixty thousand men, marched through Georgia to the Atlantic coast. A fertile region sixty miles wide and three hundred miles long was desolated; three hundred miles of railroad were destroyed, immense supplies of provisions were captured and the eastern portion of the Confederacy was cut in two. Sherman sent the news of the capture of Savannah, twenty-five thousand bales of cotton and one hundred and fifty cannons to President Lincoln as a Christmas present to the nation.

(e) Sheridan devastated the Shenandoah Valley.

(f) Lincoln was re-elected President.

11. Events of 1865.

(a) General Sherman marched through South Carolina, destroyed Columbia, and defeated General Johnston at Goldboro. At Raleigh, N. C., Johnston finally surrendered after Lee's surrender. Jefferson Davis was captured.

(b) General Lee had been driven into Richmond. General Sheridan attacked the rear of the Confederates and the next day the Union forces assaulted the whole of the Confederates' front and that night Richmond was evacuated. General Grant pursued General Lee, and on April 9th the Confederate army of Virginia laid down their arms at Appomattox.

(c) On April 14th, President Lincoln was assassinated.

12. Results of the War.

(a) *Questions Settled by the War:*

1. That a State may not secede from the Union.
2. That there should be no slavery.
3. That there was but one great power on this continent, and that the United States government.

(b) More than 600,000 men were killed, 200,000 crippled, and a debt of \$3,000,000,000 was incurred.

(c) Congress issued paper money which did not represent money in the Treasury, but in 1863, by means of the national banks, the government became responsible for the notes. It was many years before a greenback equalled gold in value. (Sec. Chase.)

RECONSTRUCTION.

Reconstruction was the period immediately following the Civil War during which the questions were settled as to the conditions under which the seceded states should return to the Union and what rights the negroes should have.

Different Views Held by President and Congress.

1. Congress said the Southern States had destroyed themselves, and were no longer states, but territories, and as such must again be admitted to the Union.

2. Lincoln differed from Congress. He said that a Southern state by secession had not destroyed itself and therefore could come back into the Union at its own desire.

3. Johnson claimed that the seceded states could be admitted again by declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, and taking the oath of allegiance; by repudiating their war debt, and by accepting the Thirteenth Amendment.

Congress did not think this sufficient and insisted on acts embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment, giving the negro citizenship and guaranteeing him equal rights in the states; and disqualifying all Southern leaders from holding office.

Military governments were appointed in all states that had seceded except Tennessee, which had already been admitted, 1866. This was to continue till a convention chosen by the voters should frame a new government and ratify the 13th and 14th Amendments. No Confederate leader could take part or vote in these conventions. By the 14th Amendment the influential men of the South were disfranchised and negroes and carpet-baggers were allowed to vote and sat in the legislatures. This led to abuses and large sums of money were squandered. Under these regulations six more states were re-admitted.

The 15th Amendment gave the negroes the right to vote the same as a white man. It was now required that this together with the other regulations should be accepted by the remaining states. This they did, and were re-admitted in 1870.

There was considerable disorder in adjusting conditions so the U. S. troops were not entirely withdrawn till Hayes' administration 1877.

President Johnson's Impeachment.

President Johnson believed in upholding the power of the President, which Congress tried to destroy. Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act forbidding the removal of any officer without the consent of Congress. This Johnson violated in removing from his cabinet Stanton, Secretary of War. He was impeached, but acquitted, there being one vote less than the necessary two-thirds vote to convict him.

AMENDMENTS.

How the Constitution may be amended:

1. Proposed by a two-thirds vote in Congress, or by convention called by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states.

Then ratified by conventions held in three-fourths of the states, or by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

AMENDMENTS.

I. to X.—*Bills of Rights*—Stating rights and limitations of the government. Ratified in 1791, Washington's administration.

XI.—*Restricting the Judicial Power of the United States*. Ratified in 1798, J. Adams' administration.

XII.—*Stating How President and Vice-President Are to be Elected*. Ratified in 1804, Jefferson's administration.

XIII.—*Giving All Slaves in the United States Freedom*. Ratified in 1865, Johnson's administration.

XIV.—(a) *Stating Who Were Citizens and Their Rights*. Ratified in 1868, Johnson's administration:

(b) That representation was to be according to the number of voters.

(c) That those having taken part in the Rebellion were ineligible to office, until pardoned by Congress.

(d) That the public and private war debt of the Confederacy was to be repudiated.

XV.—*Giving the Negro the Right to Vote*. Ratified in 1870, Grant's administration.

XVI.—*Taxing Incomes*. Ratified 1913, Taft's administration.

XVII.—*Electing United States Senators by Direct Vote of People*. Ratified 1913, Wilson's administration.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS—1870-1914.**Population.**

In 1790, the first census gave a population of about 4,000,000, and the center of population a little east of Baltimore. Since then the population has increased till in 1910 it was 93,402,151. This rapid increase has been due to immigration, easy distribution of surplus products by railroads and steamships, and lessening of warfare and disease.

Industrial Development of the West.

The Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental line completed 1869, and lines since built have rapidly opened up the West. The liberal land laws of United States greatly encouraged the movement. From 1830-1862 actual settlers could buy 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre. The Homestead Bill, passed in 1862, presented 160 acres of government land to every settler who would build himself a home, cultivate and improve the soil. This has since Grant's administration caused the great extent of unoccupied Western lands to be converted into growing communities rich in mines, farms, ranches and industries of all kinds.

Irrigation.—Salt Lake City is an example of what irrigation has done to build up the West. By means of ditches the water has been brought from the mountains and

the desert land has been transformed into a garden spot. By the National Irrigation Law of 1902 the government is fertilizing millions of acres of desert and settlers may obtain these farms by paying for the water used.

Congress in order to aid the improvement of the West has granted to canal, road, and railway companies land equal in area to the thirteen original states.

The *railroads* have also changed our relations with Asia. Teas, spices, silks instead of being sent around Cape Horn now are carried by the railroads from the Pacific Coast, reaching the Eastern markets often five months earlier.

New South.

When the Civil War took place the South was almost purely agricultural, since then thousands of new manufacturing and mining enterprises have been started which rival those of the North. They have the advantage of the material right at hand, cotton, iron, lumber, coal and water power. Free labor has more than doubled the output of slave labor. Education has progressed, free schools have been established for black and white throughout the South. Business and social relations have brought the North and South into friendly intercourse and the Spanish-American War helped to increase the good feeling existing between the two sections.

Immigration.

While the older population was moving steadily westward, new settlers were pouring into the country in the East. Toward the middle of the Nineteenth Century this grew to very large proportions on account of the poverty and oppression of the laboring people in Europe, particularly Germany. The Irish famine of 1845 and 1846 was another cause of this unusual increase. A line of steamships began to offer inducements in 1840 and immigrants poured into the country at the rate of 3,000 per week. Between 1840-1850, 2,000,000 people were added to the population—twice as many as had arrived between 1800-1840.

For some time after the Civil War immigrants were generally desirable in character. Since then there has been a great change; the number has increased, but the people are of a lower class. Now they come principally from Italy and Eastern Europe. At first they were of the better class of farmers and artisans, now they are ignorant and untrained laborers. Many paupers and criminals have been sent of late years. About 4,000,000 immigrants came over between 1880-1900. To-day *one* steamship often brings as many as 2,000 immigrants. Strong objection to this class of immigrants has been steadily growing.

In 1891, during Harrison's administration, Congress passed laws to prevent the immigration of paupers, criminals, insane or idiotic people, those not able to pay their way across or those who have not enough money to begin life in the new country. We now also keep out anarchists, those who have a dangerous or loathsome disease and other undesirable people.

Chinese immigration began in 1850. By 1880, it had increased to such large numbers that Congress passed a law in 1888, in Cleveland's administration, forbidding them to enter the country. The reasons for this were:

1. That the Chinese worked for very low wages and so disturbed the industrial conditions of the country.
2. They brought no families and could live on a few cents' worth of rice a day, and thus they could afford to work for wages on which an ordinary man would starve.
3. They came to get all they could and then spend it in China.

In 1907, we excluded the Japanese for the same reason as the Chinese.

GROWTH OF CITIES.

The rapid growth of our cities is one of the most remarkable features of our country. In 1790, there were only 5 cities with a population of over 10,000. In 1900,

there were 423. In 1790, only 3 out of every 100 people lived in cities. In 1890, it had increased to 29 out of 100, about one-third of the population.

Chicago in 1833 had about 600 people. To-day there are about 2,500,000.

New York.—On New Year's Day, 1898, the Charter of Greater New York went into operation. The metropolis now includes Brooklyn and a number of suburban towns, its area being 360 square miles, or one-quarter the size of Rhode Island. Its population (1910) is 4,766,883, second only to that of London.

The growth of these cities has been due to some or all of the following conditions: Good harbors, railroad connections, water power, proximity to mines and other business centers, located near rivers, or being the capital city.

The census of 1790 showed that

CENSUS OF 1910.

Philadelphia had.....	42,520	population	New York (1905).....	4,766,883	people
New York.....	33,131	"	Chicago	2,185,283	"
Boston	18,038	"	Philadelphia	1,549,008	"
Charleston	16,359	"	St. Louis.....	687,029	"
Baltimore	13,503	"	Boston	670,585	"
			Baltimore	558,485	"

Twenty-eight cities have 200,000 population or over, and 110 cities have over 50,000.

MONEY QUESTIONS.

During the Revolution, Congress had printed bills called Continental Currency, but had no gold or silver to redeem it.

The Constitution changed the situation. The government now had the right to tax the states. In 1791, Congress established a United States Bank and a mint in Philadelphia in 1792. Both were supplied with money which had the same value throughout the entire country. It was the beginning of our decimal system of currency.

Silver Coinage.

The coinage of silver dollars was authorized April, 1792, and began in 1794 at the rate of fifteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The coinage was to be free, and unlimited, and to be legal tender for all debts. In 1834 Congress passed an act to reduce the weight of gold coins. This made the rate sixteen ounces to one. 1837 the ratio was again changed and made 15.988 to 1. This still holds good, and is usually called 16 to 1.

The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, and the silver dollar 37.25 grains pure silver. Each is alloyed with copper, so that each is nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth copper.

In 1873, the coinage of silver dollars was discontinued. It was then worth more than a gold dollar, and had been in circulation for years. In 1878, the *Bland Silver Bill* was passed. Under this the coinage of silver dollars was resumed; not less than \$2,000,000, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion could be purchased monthly. It was to be legal tender for all debts. In 1890, the *Sherman Bill* said that not less than 4,500,000 ounces silver bullion should be purchased monthly, and Treasury notes issued in payment of it. This was repealed in 1893, and no silver was purchased. Meanwhile the mercantile value of silver had fallen until the bullion value of one dollar was little more than fifty cents. In 1900 Congress passed a law making gold the sole standard of value in this country.

Greenbacks.

Since the Civil War the country has been paying its enormous debts. Its paper money had greatly depreciated in value; at one time a gold dollar was worth three dollars of paper. For years business was conducted on the basis of paper money of

the government and that issued by national banks established during the Civil War. The credit of the country grew till its paper money became as valuable as gold, and on January 1, 1879, specie payment was resumed, the government then being able to redeem its paper in gold and silver.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

In 1789, there were few manufacturers within the United States, the colonies having been restricted by England. During the nineteenth century, particularly since the close of the War of 1812, the progress of manufactures in this country has been enormous and has given rise to an unrivaled activity of invention and labor-saving machinery. In 1900, the value of manufactured products in the United States reached the vast total of \$13,019,251,614.

During the last century the progress of American commerce has kept pace with that of manufactures. Once confined to the exportation of agricultural products and importation of manufactured goods, this country now has an extensive export trade, and in all respects is to-day one of the leading nations of the world. In July, 1901, the exports of United States were valued about \$1,500,000,000, the imports being \$820,000,000. We ship annually to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars of bread-stuffs, provisions and cattle. We also send out immense quantities of cotton, petroleum, leather and tobacco. We once imported tools, locomotives, rails; to-day our manufactured copper, tools, hardware, machinery, furniture, are being exported to all parts of the world in constantly increasing quantities.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

Within the past sixty years more than 500,000 patents have been issued at the rate of 20,000 a year. Many are of slight importance, others are of the utmost utility. They include the

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| 1. Cotton Gin, by Eli Whitney, in 1793. | 13. Electric Light, by Edison, 1879. |
| 2. Steamboat, by Robert Fulton in 1807. | 14. Jetties on lower Mississippi, by Capt. J. B. Eads, 1879. |
| 3. First Locomotive built, 1830 by Cooper. | 15. Phonographs, 1888. |
| 4. Light from gas, 1809. | 16. Electric Railways, 1888. |
| • 5. Typewriter, 1829; improved 1874. | 17. Typesetter. |
| 6. McCormick Reaping Machine, 1834. | 18. Wireless Telegraphy, by Marconi, 1896. First message sent across English Channel 1899. |
| 7. Telegraph by Morse in 1844. | 19. First motor-driven Aeroplane by the Wright brothers, 1903, but the first public flight took place in 1908. |
| 8. Sewing Machine, by Howe, 1845. | |
| 9. Vulcanizing rubber, prior to 1846. | |
| 10. Cylinder Printing Press, prior to 1846. | |
| 11. Cable cars, 1873, San Francisco. | |
| 12. Telephone, by Bell, 1876. | |

Within the memory of persons now living more inventions of leading importance have been made than in all ages before, and in this field the United States takes the lead. Oil and gas have been found in different states, and the gas in various localities has taken the place of coal for manufacturing purposes. Our forefathers had only horse and boat for travel and carrying of freight. Indian trails were succeeded by wagon roads, but steam and electricity have changed all this. In those days rock-oil, gas and electric light were unknown; stoves were little used, cloth was woven and dyed by hand, and many articles then unknown are now made rapidly and cheaply by machinery. As an example, wood, coal, gas, steam, hot-air, have been used successively for heating our houses, and electricity is now beginning to be used for this purpose.

LABOR QUESTION.

Labor Union—In 1869 a society known as Knights of Labor was organized for the purpose of securing united action on all matters pertaining to the improvement of labor conditions, as shorter hours, better wages, or self-protection. In 1886, the American Federation of Labor combined the various different unions into one of the largest organizations of this kind in the world.

Strike—When differences arose between the workmen and their employers the union endeavored to settle the matter in a manner satisfactory to both parties; failing in this, they ordered its members to stop work until either side was obliged to concede to the wishes of the other. Men not members of the union were forcibly prevented from occupying positions made vacant by the striking members. This frequently caused riot, bloodshed, considerable loss of money and property, and considerable business inconvenience.

Black List—The employers to protect themselves kept a record of the names of the men who were thought to be instigators of the trouble or whose demands were deemed unreasonable, and those men frequently found it impossible to obtain employment at all.

Boycott—The unions refused to deal with employers using the "black list" and used their influence to prevent others dealing with them.

Contract Labor Law 1885—Employers imported laborers willing to work for low wages and take the place of the strikers. The law of 1885 forbade this practice.

Department of Commerce and Labor—1903 United States government shows the condition and progress of the laboring classes. This department has now been divided and we have a Department of Labor that also looks after immigration and naturalization.

Efforts to Secure Industrial Peace were made in 1902 when the commission investigating the coal strike recommended that all future disputes be settled by arbitration, and that all workers whether members of union or not should be equally protected in their right to labor.

Trusts—Capitalists have united for the purpose of carrying on business on a larger scale, thereby obtaining better results, at less cost, with a greater profit to the stockholder. The rival companies instead of competing with each other were supposed to work together for the interest of all; but many trusts have endeavored to secure monopolies and to use their power to raise prices instead of lowering them, thus benefiting themselves at the expense of the many who are obliged to purchase their products. The government under the Sherman Law has recently taken action to supervise and regulate the methods used by the Trusts and Railroads.

LEADERS.**In Statesmanship.**

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|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George Washington. | 7. James Madison. | 13. Stephen A. Douglas. |
| 2. Thomas Jefferson. | 8. James Monroe. | 14. James G. Blaine. |
| 3. Benjamin Franklin. | 9. Daniel Webster. | 15. Henry Clay. |
| 4. John Jay. | 10. John C. Calhoun. | 16. Grover Cleveland. |
| 5. Alexander Hamilton. | 11. William H. Seward. | 17. William McKinley. |
| 6. John Marshall. | 12. Abraham Lincoln. | 18. John C. Hay. |

In Literature.

It was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that many Americans gained the leisure and culture necessary to the development of the higher order of literature. The first one to acquire fame was Washington Irving, whose "Knickerbocker History of New York" appeared in 1809, and his "Sketch Book" in 1819.

Poetry.—In 1812, Bryant, then only eighteen years of age, produced his famous poem, "Thanatopsis." This was the beginning of American poetry. Much verse had been written before, but little of it could be called poetry. The latter poets of fame were Poe, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes.

Fiction.—Novels began to appear early in the nineteenth century, but the first author of importance was Cooper, whose "Spy" appeared in 1821. Nathaniel Hawthorne was the first writer of prominence to follow him. These two have been succeeded by others too numerous to mention.

History and Philosophy.—Emerson's fame as a philosopher and essayist is world-wide. There were many able historians, among whom we find: Bancroft, "History of United States"; Prescott, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella"; Motley, "Dutch Republic"; Parkman, "French History of United States."

Other Literature.—Wheaton, highest authority on international law; Webster and Worcester, first English Dictionary.

In Science.

To-day the United States stands among the leading countries in the pursuit of science.

Leaders:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agassiz—geologist and zoologist. | 6. Sillman—chemist. |
| 2. Audubon—naturalist (birds). | 7. Morton—discoverer of anæsthetics. |
| 3. Bowditch—mathematician. | 8. Draper—photographer. |
| 4. Gray—botanist. | 9. Dana—geologist. |
| 5. Guyot—geographer. | 10. Curie—discovered radium and its properties. |

In Art.

The nineteenth century has produced several painters of note in this country, of whom the best known are:

Portraits—West, Copley, Stuart, Allston, Trumbull.

Landscapes—Coles, Huntington, Bierstadt, Morse.

Sculpture—Greenough, Crawford, Powers, Rogers, Story, MacMonnies.

Newspapers.

There are at present more than 20,000 newspapers published in the United States, while the whole world publishes only about 50,000. They deal with every subject—commerce, science, industry, society, art, religion, etc., while their circulation has become enormous. (Jackson's administration 1833—First paper sold at 1 cent a copy.)

Education—From the first interest in education grew in varying degrees in all the colonies. The great free public school system of primary, grammar and high schools, colleges, universities, and free libraries afford such splendid opportunities for both children and adults that a high grade of intelligence is characteristic of the American people. Women have educational opportunities equal to those of the men.

Health—Efforts are being made to secure pure food, better drinking water, cleaner streets and better sanitary conditions that health and life may be preserved.

Women Suffrage—At present nine States and the territory of Alaska grant full suffrage to women. In the tenth state, Illinois, they may vote for all except State officers. (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona). Women have greater privileges in the United States than in any other part of the world.

THE UNITED STATES A WORLD POWER. SPANISH WAR.

1. **Cause.**—The effort of Spain to suppress the insurrection in Cuba was conducted with so much cruelty that it aroused the sympathy of America. In 1898 a riot broke out in Havana. Americans were thought to be in danger, and the battleship *Maine* was sent to protect them. This ship was sunk by a mine exploded under it, supposed to have been set off by Spanish officials. War was declared April 25, 1898.

2. **American Plan of War.**—Was to attack Spain through her colonies, Cuba and Philippines, and so strike two blows at the same time.

3. Squadrons:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rendezvous.</i>	<i>Commander</i>
Key West	Key West.	Sampson
Flying Squadron	Hampton Roads	Schley
Northern Patrol	North Atlantic	Howell
Pacific	Hong Kong	Dewey

4. Important Events.

(a) *Manila*—Naval Battle. Admiral Dewey was ordered to destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor. He began the attack at 5:30 a. m., and after three hours' fighting had sunk every vessel, Spain losing hundreds of men. Hardly any harm was done to American vessels, and only a few were wounded.

(b) *Cape Verde Squadron*—The strongest Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera. It was feared it might attack large coast cities of the United States, so Admirals Howell and Schley were kept in the North Atlantic for their defense.

(c) *Santiago Blockaded*—The Spanish fleet instead moved to the West Indies and tried to enter some Cuban port. Admiral Schley was sent to the South of Cuba, but found they had entered Santiago. Schley and Sampson blockaded them there. The Americans tried to close the channel; as it led to the inner bay and was narrow, Hobson made the attempt by sinking the *Merrimac*. It failed, as the ship sank lengthwise instead of crosswise. Hobson and his men were taken prisoners, but were soon exchanged. A land attack was then made. The Americans lost 1,500 men, but won the victory. Gen. Shafter ordered a surrender, which was acceded to, two weeks later. The Spanish fleet tried to escape, passed the *Merrimac*, but (Sampson absent) Schley ordered an attack and every vessel was destroyed, only one American being killed.

(d) *Porto Rico was invaded by General Miles*. Little opposition was made and it soon fell into the hands of the Americans.

(e) *Capture of Manila*—The army under General Merritt and our fleet under Dewey, made a combined assault, and the city was taken August 13, 1898.

(f) *Peace*—Aug. 10, 1898, a protocol was signed at Washington providing for

1. Cessation of hostilities.
2. Meeting at Paris for formal treaty.
3. Abandonment of Cuba.
4. Cession of Porto Rico and one of Ladrone Islands.
5. The fate of the Philippines to be decided in final treaty.
6. Manila to be occupied by United States.

5. **Results**—Treaty, Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. Independence of Cuba. Guam, Porto Rico and Philippines ceded to United States, but for the latter America paid \$20,000,000.

Philippines—Following the acquisition of these islands by the United States an insurrection broke out, lasting till 1901, when the capture of the Filipino leader Aguinaldo, put an end to the disturbance. Since then schools have been opened; civil government established to a large extent, representatives to the legislature being

elected by the natives themselves. The islands are governed by a commission, the President of which is appointed by the United States. A promise of independence in the near future has been made to them.

Cuba—After the Spanish-American War, was placed under the guardianship of the United States and remained so until 1902 when it became a republic. In 1906 Cuba was again obliged to appeal to United States for protection and help. A new republic was established in 1909.

Porto Rico—Annexed to the United States in 1898, was given civil government in 1900.

Monroe Doctrine.

(a) *Holy Alliance*—Prussia, Russia and Austria united and formed the Holy Alliance. The intention was to help Spain regain her colonies, particularly Mexico, that had fought and won their independence, and so uphold absolute monarchies and prevent new republics. America feared the interference of other powers, as Russia, the owner of Alaska extending her boundary line along the Pacific Coast into California, etc.

(b) The President's message to Congress, 1823, later known as Monroe Doctrine, advanced the following:

- (a) That the United States would take no part in European Wars.
- (b) That the United States would not interfere with any European colony already established.
- (c) That the United States would regard as an unfriendly act the interference of any European nation, with any independent American government.
- (d) North and South America are no longer open to colonization by European powers.

It was applied:

1. In 1824, in Treaty with Russia when that country abandoned all claim to territory south of 54° 40", the southern boundary of Alaska.

2. In 1846 in Treaty with England, fixing the Northwest boundary at the 49th parallel.

3. In 1850 in the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty—Guaranteeing neutrality of the Panama Canal.

4. In 1865 in the expulsion of French from Mexico. During the Civil War Napoleon III. of France lent his support to Maximilian, Arch Duke of Austria, who had made himself ruler of Mexico. The United States put in force the Monroe Doctrine and drove the French from Mexico. Maximilian was shot and the Republic of Mexico restored.

5. In 1896, in deciding the Venezuela boundary, there was dispute in regard to the boundary of Venezuela and British Guiana. President Cleveland was about to appoint a commission to decide the question when England finally agreed to settle by arbitration.

Influence in the United States on World Diplomacy.

1. In 1853 Commodore Perry opened some Japan ports to the United States, and since then United States has had a number of diplomatic successes.

2. See above—Expulsion of the French from Mexico.

3. In 1864, a port in Japan was seized and closed. Great Britain, France, Netherlands and United States forced it open and charged Japan \$3,000,000. The United States received as her share \$785,000. The real cost of the war to the United States was \$151,348; the surplus, over \$633,000, was kept in banks unused until 1883. Congress then repaid Japan with six per cent interest, returning \$1,837,823.78.

4. In 1896, Cleveland gained respect for United States by restoring order in Venezuela.

5. *China and Boxer Revolt.* In 1900 a warlike society known as "Boxers" attacked missionaries and finally entered Peking and besieged the foreign ministers in their legations. The German minister was killed, and the others were saved from death only by an advance on the capital of a strong force of allied troops, including a detachment of American soldiers. Peking was captured and severe terms of retribution were exacted from the Chinese. The amount of money remaining after the United States had paid all approved claims was returned with interest to China in 1908.

6. Secretary of State John Hay in 1900 obtained the "open door" to China, giving United States the same privilege to buy or sell in China that any foreign country possesses.

Hague Tribunal.

Called at the suggestion of the Tsar of Russia and later at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. Representatives of the great powers of Europe, United States, and Japan assembled at the Hague and formed the Hague Tribunal or Court of Arbitration. It is *not* a court to which international disputes must be carried, but one to which they may be taken, it being understood that countries accepting its service will abide by its decisions.

Second Peace Conference.

For the first time in history (at The Hague in 1907), all the forty-five nations of the world, except Abyssinia and Nigeria, by their authorized delegates, met in open Parliament to discuss *international peace*. The Conference accomplished many things of international importance, as the inviolability of private, peaceful property at sea in time of war; that force is no longer to be used for collection of contractual debts until arbitration has failed; and measures were taken to establish permanently a high court of justice at The Hague.

Panama Canal.

After long negotiation the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was made in 1901 between Great Britain and United States, enabling the United States to construct and control a canal across the Isthmus. In 1903 efforts were made to secure from Columbia the right to make the waterway across the Isthmus, but Columbia refused. The people of the Isthmus revolted and declared their independence under the name of the Republic of Panama. The United States recognized this new government and made a treaty with them, thus obtaining the Canal Zone, a strip of land five miles wide each side of the center line of the Panama Canal, which follows the line of the Panama Railroad, in the extreme southern part of North America. The Republic of Panama has leased this land, together with islands in the harbors of Colon and Panama, to the United States forever. They are to govern it as if they owned the land. For this privilege the United States paid the Republic of Panama ten million dollars in cash, and after nine years from May, 1904, the United States is to pay to the Republic each year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The United States then bought out the rights of the French company for forty million dollars and work began on the canal 1904.

The canal is forty-nine miles long, and follows the line of the Panama Railroad. It connects Colon, on the Caribbean Sea, and Panama on the Pacific Coast. Both of these places have excellent harbors. There are sixteen locks, each of which is at least nine hundred feet long and ninety-five feet wide. It was opened 1914.

It will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco by water nearly one-half, and between New York and Australia about one-third, bringing the great commercial cities of the East nearer New York. It will help to make Hawaii a great commercial center and will help the progress of the western coasts of the Americas. It will lessen the expense of having an extra navy to protect our interest in the East.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

I. GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Federalist.) 1789-1797.

1. **Life.**—Born at Mt. Vernon, Feb. 22, 1732.

Inherited wealth—Land surveyor—Colonel in French and Indian War—Planter in Virginia—Led troops in Revolution—President of Constitutional Convention—First President of the United States; served two terms—Died at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.

2. **Establishment of a Financial Policy.**—Hamilton proposed to establish the credit of the United States by its assuming all debts of the Continental Congress, both foreign and domestic, and paying all state debts.

Hamilton proposed to create a revenue by putting a tariff on foreign goods and a direct tax on distilled liquor, which led to the Whisky Rebellion in 1794. The distillers of the Allegheny region refused to pay the tax and troops were called, but that settled the dispute without a battle. It was important because it showed the power of the executive, and was the first test of the Constitution.

He also proposed to establish a National Bank in which the national government should be a shareholder and partly a director.

3. **Treaty with England.**—Trouble was caused because provisions of the treaty (1783) were not carried out in relation to confiscated property, payment of debts by Americans, and the treatment of the Tories. Retaliation by the British, non-withdrawal of troops, the evacuation of certain places, and adverse commercial laws.

Result—Jay Treaty—All points settled, except "impressment."

4. **Treaty with Spain.**—Fixed the boundaries of Florida and secured for Americans free navigation on the Mississippi River.

5. **Trouble with France.**—France and England were at war, and American commerce began to suffer. The French minister, Genet, attempted to have privateers fitted out to aid France. Washington declared this country neutral. This so angered Genet he attempted to overthrow the government and remove Washington from office. The President protested to France and he was recalled.

6. **Invention.**—The "Cotton Gin" was invented by Eli Whitney, 1793. It is a simple machine for separating the cotton seeds from the fibre. A slave could separate one pound a day, but with the assistance of the cotton gin he could do 1,000 pounds. The result of that was that cotton became cheaper, more was sold, and more was raised, so the number of slaves greatly increased, as well as the number of cotton mills in the North.

7. **Cabinet.**

Secretary State—Thos. Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.).

Secretary Treasury—Alex. Hamilton (Fed.).

Secretary War—Henry Knox (Fed.).

Attorney General—Ed. Randolph (Dem.-Rep.).

During the administration one was added: Postmaster-General—Gen. Osgood.
Chief Justice was John Jay.

8. **First Ten Amendments** added to the Constitution in 1791.

9. **Political Parties.**—See Federalists and Democratic-Republicans, page 4.

10. **Washington's Farewell Address.**—Issued Sept. 17, 1796, six months before he was to leave the Presidential chair.

He recommended us to—

- (a) Extend our commercial relations abroad.
- (b) Use credit sparingly.
- (c) Cultivate peace and harmony with all.
- (d) Promote institutions of learning.
- (e) Let each bear a just share of taxes.

He warned us to beware of—

- (a) Entangling alliances with other countries.
- (b) Party spirit.
- (c) Parties based on geographical discrimination.
- (d) Combinations and association of men that try to over-awe the government.

II. JOHN ADAMS. (Federalist.) 1797-1801.

1. **Troubles with France**—The Jay Treaty and the election of Adams so displeased France that the American minister was ordered to leave the country, and the French began to capture American vessels. The President, feeling the country was in no condition for war, sent three envoys to negotiate with the French. In order to be received they were told in correspondence, known as the X. Y. Z. dispatches, that a quarter of a million must be paid. To this suggestion of bribery Pinckney replied: "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." Congress ordered the army and navy increased, and naval vessels were ordered to capture French vessels, many of which were taken; but Adams succeeded in having a satisfactory treaty made.

2. **Alien and Sedition Laws**—Alien Act—The President could banish any foreigner of whom he might entertain suspicion. If the person should return he could be thrown into prison for as long a time as the President thought proper. The Constitution gave Congress no power to pass such laws.

Sedition Act—The publication of any writing calculated to bring Congress or the President into contempt or disrepute was made punishable by fine and imprisonment. This law was a violation of the First Amendment, which forbids the abridging of freedom of speech or of the press.

3. **Nullification**—Many states objected to the Alien and Sedition Laws, so Virginia and Kentucky declared that any state had a right to nullify an act of Congress in violation of the Constitution. (To nullify a law is to refuse to allow it to be enforced within the state.)

4. **Death of Washington**, Dec. 14, 1799.

5. **Election of 1800**.—Owing to the indignation against the Alien and Sedition laws, the Federal party was defeated, and Jefferson a Democratic-Republican, was elected.

Difficulty of the Election.

Democratic-Republican was as follows: Jefferson—President—73 votes. Burr—Vice-President—73 votes. Federal: Adams—President—65 votes.

Federal: Adams—President—65 votes.

No one had the highest number for President, and so the election went to the House. Many Federalists rather than have Jefferson intrigued in favor of Burr for President, and it was not till two weeks before Adams' term was up that Jefferson was elected. This led to the *twelfth amendment*, which as adopted in 1804. This provides that the President and Vice-President should be named on separate ballots.

III. THOMAS JEFFERSON. (Dem.-Rep.) 1801-1809.

1. **Life.**

A Virginian (1743-1826)—Aristocratic birth, intensely democratic principles—Sage of Monticello—Member of Continental Congress—Author of Declaration of Independence—Secretary of State under Washington—Vice-President under Adams—Commissioner to France—President (elected by House), 1801-1809—The idol of the masses.

2. **Louisiana Purchase**—See Growth of Territory, page 5.

Results of purchase:

- (a) Kept France from planting colonies.

- (b) Prevented England from getting possession by treaty.
- (c) Gave United States full control of the Mississippi.
- (d) Added strength and territory to national government.

3. **Lewis and Clark Expedition.**

Two officers of army sent out by Jefferson, their purpose being to start from St. Louis, find the source of the Missouri River; cross the Rocky Mountains; descend to the Pacific and study the native tribes, soil, climate etc.

Results—Found source of the Missouri, crossed the Rockies, entering the Snake River and then explored the Columbia River, giving basis for claiming Oregon country years afterwards. They reached the Pacific in 1805 and gave the first knowledge of Louisiana territory.

4. **Trouble with England and France.**

(a) Decrees of French and English, then waging war, to capture vessels in most ports of Europe.

(b) Impressment of seamen from the Chesapeake led the Americans to take sides against England instead of France.

(c) Embargo Act of 1807 was passed, which forbade American vessels to set sail to any foreign port and foreign vessels to load in American ports. This completely destroyed our commerce, and the trade of the world was carried on in English vessels. (Many American merchants now turned their attention to manufacturing.)

(d) In 1809 the Embargo Act was repealed, and the *Non-Intercourse Act* passed, by which American vessels might trade with all nations except England and France.

5. **Invention.**—First steamboat, 1807, by Robert Fulton. After the invention of the steam-engine in England attempts were made in France, Scotland and America to build boats that would go by steam. Robert Fulton, an American, built the first successful steamboat. She was launched in 1807 and ran between Albany and New York. She traveled at the rate of five miles an hour. Later similar boats were run on the Ohio, Mississippi and Great Lakes, thus facilitating the settlement of western territory.

8. **Twelfth Amendment**—Ratified, 1804.

IV. **JAMES MADISON. (Dem.-Rep.) 1809-1817.**

War of 1812.

Events leading to the War:

- (a) Damage done to American commerce both by England and France.
- (b) Harm done by Embargo Act.
- (c) Non-Intercourse Act proved no remedy.
- (d) Americans promised to repeal the Non-Intercourse Act and trade with whichever country acted in favor of America—Napoleon promised, trade began, and when the French ports were full of American vessels they were all seized.
- (e) England refused to repeal her laws.
- (f) "Little Belt" fired on the American ship "President."
- (g) Impressment of American seamen by England.
- (h) English incited Indians to hostilities. War declared June 18, 1812.

Events of 1812.

- (a) Capture Detroit—Gen. Hull surrendered, and all of Michigan fell into the hands of the British.
- (b) Constitution (Old Ironsides) and Guerriere fought in Gulf of St. Lawrence—Americans successful.
- (c) Frolic and Wasp—British sloop Frolic captured off North Carolina by American ship Wasp.
- (d) During the first year Americans captured more than 300 prizes.

Events of 1813.

(a) *Chesapeake and Shannon*—British vessel *Shannon* captured the *Chesapeake*, and its commander, Lawrence, was mortally wounded. His last words were, "Don't give up the ship."

(b) *Battle of Lake Erie*—This battle was the turning of the war, for it gave us control of Great Lakes and the West, and enabled us to enter Canada. Perry, after the battle, sent the message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Events of 1814.

Burning of capitol and all public buildings in Washington except Patent Office. Unsuccessful bombardment of Fort McHenry by English in order to secure Baltimore. (Here Francis S. Key wrote "Star Spangled Banner.")

Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, December 25, 1814. News of the treaty was delayed in reaching United States until a week after the battle of New Orleans.

Events of 1815.

Battle of New Orleans—Americans successful, losing only thirteen men, while British lost over 2,000. Never before in English history was a whole British army so badly defeated.

Results:

- (a) Showed to the world that the United States was able to battle successfully with the greatest power of modern times.
- (b) American independence entirely settled.
- (c) Stopped impressment of seamen.
- (d) Led to building mills and factories.

2. **Hartford Convention, 1814.**—Secret meeting supposed to have been planned to secede from Union if duties collected in New England could not be retained by the respective States to defray the loss incurred by the War of 1812. Members were mostly Federalists. This caused the death blow of that party, and Monroe was nominated and elected as a Democratic-Republican President.

3. **Second U. S. Bank**—Page 7.

4. **Tariff, 1816-1817**—See page 8.

V. JAMES MONROE. (Dem.-Rep.) 1817-1825.

Close of warlike period—New interests sprang up, such as immigration, manufactures and internal improvements.

- 1. Florida Purchase, 1819—See page 6.
- 2. Missouri Compromise, 1820—See page 10.
- 3. Tariff of 1824—See page 8.
- 4. Political Parties—See National Republicans and Democrats, page 4.
- 5. Oregon Territory—Claimed by United States and England. Treaty—Joint occupation for ten years.
- 6. National Road—From Pennsylvania to Ohio.
- 7. Lafayette's Visit.
- 8. Monroe's Foreign Policy—(See page 22.)

VI. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (Nat.-Rep.) 1825-1829.

Chosen by House of Representatives.

1. Erie Canal.

- (a) Begun in 1817; completed in 1825.
- (b) Through the energy of Gov. DeWitt Clinton.
- (c) At the expense of New York State.
- (d) Extended from Buffalo to Albany and Troy.

Effects.

- (a) Cost of transportation reduced from \$88 to \$22.50 per ton, and finally to \$6.50 per ton.

(b) Western immigration increased and life in the West was made easier and more comfortable.

(c) Population of New York increased.

(d) Made New York City the metropolis.

2. *Tariff of 1828*—See page 8.

3. *Political Parties*—See National Republicans and Democrats, page 4.

4. *First Passenger Railroad*—Baltimore—locomotive built by Cooper, 1825.

VII. ANDREW JACKSON. (Dem.) 1829-1837.

1. *Tariff of 1832. Nullification. Tariff of 1833*—See page 8.

2. *Political Parties*—See formation of Whigs, page 5.

3. *United States Bank*—See page 7.

4. *Statesmen*—Hayne, Webster, Calhoun.

5. *Spoils System—Rotation in office*—Removing all officers who did not belong to his party. "To the victor belongs the spoils."

6. *Inventions*—Railroads, McCormick Reaper, Gas, Matches.

VIII. MARTIN VAN BUREN. (Dem.) 1837-1841.

1. Panic, 1837, owing to Jackson's Financial Policy—(See Bank, page 7).

2. Sub-Treasury System Proposed.

3. *Mormons*—A religious sect believing in polygamy was founded by Joseph Smith in Illinois. Upon his death Brigham Young became the leader, and they emigrated to Utah, then a desert. This barren region was converted into a garden spot by irrigation and the industry of the Mormons. In 1896 polygamy was prohibited by the State Constitution.

IX.-X. HARRISON-TYLER ADMINISTRATION. (Whig.) 1841-1845.

1. Harrison died a month after inauguration, and Tyler took sides with the Democrats.

2. Sub-Treasury System Established—(See page 7.)

3. *Maine Boundary Settled by Ashburton Treaty*, 1842, with England.

4. *Texas Annexation*, 1845. (See page 6.)

5. *Political Parties—Whigs and Democrats*, page 5.

6. *Inventions*—Telegraph by Morse, 1844. Sewing Machine by Howe, 1845.

XI. JAS. K. POLK. (Dem.) 1845-1849.

1. **Mexican War, 1846-1848.**

(a) *Cause*—Dispute as to whether the Rio Grande or the Nueces River was the boundary of Texas.

(b) *Events:*

1. Taylor's Campaign—Taylor occupied the disputed strip—War declared—Mexicans attacked him and were defeated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista, led by Santa Anna, their President and Commander-in-Chief.

2. Scott's Campaign—Successful at Vera Cruz, Chapultepec, and entered the City of Mexico.

3. Kearney took New Mexico. Fremont and Stockton aided settlers to hold California.

(c) *Results*—Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848. Mexico gave up the disputed territory, and \$15,000,000 was paid by the United States for New Mexico and California. (See page 6.)

2. **Discovery of Gold in California.** Discovery in Sacramento Valley by Sutter in 1848. People emigrated here from every part of the civilized world. San Francisco at once became a great city. \$500,000,000 in gold was secured by 1861. California was admitted as a state in 1850.

3. *Political Parties*—(See Free Soilers, etc., page 5.)
4. *Oregon Boundary*—Page 6.
5. *Wilmot Proviso*—Page 10.

XII.-XIII. TAYLOR-FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION. (Whig.) 1849-1853.

1. *Struggle for slavery.*
 - (a) *Discovery of Gold in California.*
 - (b) *Rapid Settlement of California.*
 - (c) *Application of California for Admission.*
2. *Compromise, 1850.* (See page 10.)—*Gadsden Purchase, 1853.* (See page 6.)

XIV. FRANKLIN PIERCE. (Dem.) 1853-1857.

1. *Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854.* (See page 10.)
2. *Opening of Japan, 1853, by Perry.*
3. *Political Parties.* (See Know Nothings, etc., page 5.)

XV. JAS. BUCHANAN. (Dem.) 1857-1861.

1. *Dred Scott Decision, 1857*—*John Brown's Raid, 1859*—*Secession, 1860*—See page 11.
2. *Political Parties.* (See Republicans and Democrats, page 5.)
3. *Inventions*—*Telegraph Cable*—Field, 1858.

XVI. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Rep.) 1861-1865.

1. *Civil War.* (See pages 11-14.)
2. *Assassination, April 14, 1865.* President Lincoln was sitting in a box at Ford's Theatre with his wife and friends. He was shot by a half-crazed actor, John Wilkes Booth, and died the next morning.

This was part of a conspiracy to throw the government into disorder, by taking the lives of several of the nation's leaders. The conspirators had hoped to paralyze the government, but within three hours after Lincoln died, Andrew Johnson began to act as President. Booth was hunted down by soldiers and shot in a barn. Four of his accomplices were hung and others imprisoned for life.

XVII. ANDREW JOHNSON. (Rep.) 1865-1869.

1. *Adoption of the 13th Amendment, Dec., 1865.*
2. *Adoption of 14th Amendment, July, 1868.*
3. *Reconstruction and Impeachment.* (See page 15.)
4. *Monroe Doctrine Enforced in Mexico, 1865.* (See page 22.)
5. *Alaska Purchase, 1867.* (See page 6.)
6. *Invention*—*Ocean Telegraph, Cyrus Field, 1866.*

XVIII. ULYSSES S. GRANT. (Rep.) 1869-1877.

1. *Adoption of 15th Amendment.*
2. *Alabama Claims Awarded, 1872.*
3. *Invention*—*Railroad Extension.*
4. *Weather Bureau established.*
5. *Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876.*
6. *Ku Klux Klan*—Secret society to prevent negroes voting.
7. *Silver Coinage*—(See page 17.)

XIX. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. (Rep.) 1877-1881.

1. *Resumption of Specie Payment.* Bill passed in 1875; went into effect 1879.
2. *Bland Silver Bill, 1878*—Passed over President's Veto—Continued into effect till 1890. (See page 17.)

XX.-XXI. JAS. A. GARFIELD (Rep.) AND CHESTER ARTHUR, 1881-1885.

1. *Assassination of Garfield, July 2, 1881.*

While the President was standing in a railway station in Washington he was shot by a disappointed office-seeker named Guiteau. For weeks he lingered in suffering, but on the 19th of September he passed away.

2. *Civil Service Reform*, 1883.

The murder of Garfield led to a reform embodied in the Civil Service Act. Commissioners appointed by the President arrange for competitive examinations for persons applying for certain government offices outside of the military and naval service. Persons obtaining these positions may hold them as long as they are capable and faithful. This does away with the *spoils system*. This system has been extended from time to time so to-day fully two-thirds of the government positions are subject to Civil Service Rules, over three hundred and fifty thousand people being employed under it. It has also been extended to include State and Municipal governments.

3. *Brooklyn Bridge*.

XXII. GROVER CLEVELAND. (Dem.) 1885-1889.

1. *Chinese Exclusion Bill*, 1888. (See page 16.)
2. *Presidential Succession*.
3. *Bureau of Labor*—Established 1884. (See page 19.)
4. *Statue of Liberty*.
5. *Interstate Commerce Commission*, 1887, created to regulate interstate commerce and prevent making unjust discriminations in carrying freight or passengers between several states. In 1906 several laws were passed increasing its power.

XXIII. BENJAMIN HARRISON. (Rep.) 1889-1893.

1. *Territory Oklahoma Opened to Settlers*.
2. *McKinley Tariff*. (See page 9.)
3. *Sherman Silver Bill*, 1890. (See page 17.)
4. *Australian Ballot*.
5. *World's Fair at Chicago*, 1893, to celebrate four hundredth anniversary of discovery of America.
6. *Department Agriculture established*.

XXIV. GROVER CLEVELAND. (Dem.) 1893-1897.

1. *Panic*, 1893, due in part to Sherman Act of 1890. The law was repealed 1893. (See page 17.)
2. *Wilson Tariff*. (See page 9.)
3. *Monroe Doctrine Applied to Venezuela*. (See page 22.)
4. *Behring Sea Controversy*. Settled by arbitration.

XXV. WILLIAM McKINLEY. (Rep.) 1897-1901.

1. *Spanish-American War*—April 25, 1898. (See page 21.)
2. *Hawaii Annexed*. (See page 6.)
3. *Samoa Treaty*. (See page 6.)
4. *Tariff*. (See page 9.)

XXVI-XXVII. WILLIAM McKINLEY (Rep.) AND THEO. ROOSEVELT. 1901-1905.

1. *McKinley Assassinated*. Sept. 6, 1901. While visiting the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y., he was assassinated by an anarchist, and died Sept. 14, 1901.
2. *The United States recognized as a world power*. By the acquisition of the Philippines she was brought in close relations with the nations of the East.
3. *The administration's policy was*: To support the integrity of China; to advocate the "open door" in the East; to treat with fairness the countries of South America; to uphold the influence of the United States in this Hemisphere; to maintain a strong navy.
4. *The Department of Commerce was established*. 1903.
5. *Pacific Cable*, 1902.
6. *Hague Tribunal*. (See page 23.)

XXVIII. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. (Rep.) 1905-1909

1. *Peace Conference at Portsmouth*, 1905, resulting in settlement of Russo-Japanese War.
2. *Construction of Panama Canal*. (See page 23.)
3. *Financial Panic of 1907*, caused by over speculation and misuse of depositors' money by the heads of financial institutions. To relieve the want of ready money the Secretary of the Treasury caused \$150,000,000 of bonds to be issued by the Govern-

ment. When about \$35,000,000 had been subscribed the issue was for the time withdrawn.

4. *Re-establishment of Cuban Republic*, 1909.
5. *Death of Grover Cleveland at his home*, Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908.

XXIX. WILLIAM H. TAFT. (Rep.) 1909-1913.

1. *Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill*—1909. (See page 9.)
2. *Arizona and New Mexico admitted as States*.
3. *Postal Savings Bank Law and Parcels Post Law passed*.
4. *Conservation Law passed* which enables the President to withdraw land from public domain, thus saving thousands of acres of valuable fuel and minerals from speculators.

XXX. WOODROW WILSON. (Dem.) 1913—.

1. *Underwood Tariff Bill*. (See page 9.)
2. *Currency Bill*. (See page 7.)
3. *Alaska*—Law passed for building a thousand miles of government-owned railroad in Alaska.

4. Parcels post extended and rates reduced.

5. **Japanese Troubles**—California passed the Webb Bill in 1913 preventing Orientals from becoming land owners there, and, moreover, deprived them of the right of transfer to their heirs land held in this country which right was theirs when the property was obtained. This enraged Japan and she demanded redress from the United States. The United States claims no treaty rights have been violated. Japan has agreed to renew her arbitration treaty with us which provides for a delay of one year before declaring war and an investigation of the trouble by an impartial tribunal. As yet the land question has not been settled.

Trouble With Mexico—The disturbance in Mexico is thought to be largely a question of land distribution. The greater part being owned by a few, while the great mass of people live in ignorance and poverty.

President Madero was made prisoner, forced to resign and finally murdered. Several of his relations and the Vice-President were also put to death. General Huerta became Provisional President, later proclaiming himself Dictator, imprisoning and executing the members of Congress and of the courts who did not agree with him.

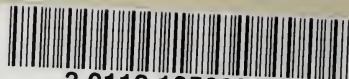
President Wilson refused to recognize the new government and made it known in Europe that loans made to Huerta would be displeasing to the United States. President Wilson refused to be drawn into a war with Mexico, though at one time the various acts of Huerta were sufficient provocation.

A fierce revolution broke out against Huerta, led by the friends of Madero in Northern Mexico. They called themselves the Constitutionalists and were led by Villa and Carranza. They gained many victories and finally secured the City of Mexico.

A peace conference was held by three South American envoys from Argentina, Brazil and Chile, together with representatives from Huerta and United States, but nothing was accomplished, as the Constitutionalists refused to take part in the conference. It, however, prevented war between United States and Mexico and convinced the South American republics that the policy of the United States was not one of aggression and conquest.

It is, however, thought to be the duty of the United States to direct the development of the government in Mexico, as she has done in the Philippines.

Huerta has resigned and as soon as the two factions in Mexico can agree upon a provisional government and a candidate for President agreeable to the entire country, the United States and the three mediating countries of South America have agreed to recognize the new government, and the United States will forego all claims to indemnity.



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